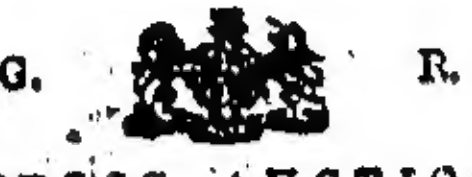




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WEDNESDAY,
the 19th July, 1911, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —
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One Sextant in Case,
And
A Number of Nautical Books.
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Hongkong, July 17, 1911. 820

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Comprising: —
Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room Suite, Overmantel, Hatastands with Bevelled Glass, Teakwood Sideboards and Dining Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Marble-top Washstand and Bureau with Bevelled Glasses, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Clocks, Electro-plate and Glass Ware, Carpets, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., &c.; —
Also
A quantity of Canton Blackwood Ware, 2 Good Gramophones with Records; One Piano by The Robinson Piano Co., and One large American Sofa.
Catalogues will be issued.
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Hongkong, July 13, 1911. 810

PUBLIC AUCTION.
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THURSDAY,
the 20th July, 1911, at 2.30 P.M., at his Residence, No. 3, Canton Villas, Kimberley Road, Kowloon,
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Comprising: —
Teakwood Hall Furniture, Mahogany, Oak and Blackwood Drawing Room Furniture, Engravings and Etchings by McWhirter and Marcus Stone in Oak Frames, Brass Pedestal, Fire-Brass and Dogs, Dining Room Suite and Lounge Chairs in English Oak by Waring, London, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Plated and Cut-glass Ware by well-known English makers, Teakwood and English Oak Bed Room Suite, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, White Enamelled Twin Beds with English made Hair Mattresses, &c., Both Room, Kitchen and Pantry Utensils;
Also
New Mahogany Iron-Framed Piano by Pull & Field, London, (music for the cello), New English Gramophone with 400 Selected Records, and 3 Electric Fans.
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands:
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And the Imperial Russian and Aristocracy throughout the world.
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CAUTION: — Enquire for the name and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' and that it is the product of Wm. S. ENO & CO., LTD., LONDON.
Solely by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

ENVOY'S STORY CONTINUED.
Although Morocco is in Africa, yet the Spanish Sahara is a "European" possession, and Lord Palmerston used to style it "the sixth continent of Europe." As for the Sahara, at Fez, its capital, is sharpening all the sheikhs' swords. While Haïd, the reigning Sultan, is besieged there and being formally deposed by the revolting tribes and his brother set up in his place. The latest taken in the situation by France, Germany, and England springs from the fact that there are a number of Europeans living in the town, and France has intervened with an armed force — a procedure in which she has the support of England and Spain, although the German press manifest an attitude of hostility and dissatisfaction and some papers declare that M. Cruppi, the French Foreign Minister, is violating the stipulations of the Algerian Convention by sending forces to interfere in a struggle between two Moorish chieftains.
The root of German dissatisfaction is the fact that France may take part of all of Morocco, but the Spanish Prime Minister declares that, whatever happens, the Cabinet of Paris and Madrid will maintain the integrity of the Moroccan Empire, the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the "open door." The London Times believes this peaceful statement, and calls it "the best possible comment on the migratory carping at the French attitude, which is again being renewed by a portion of the German press." But the Manchester Guardian is not of the same believing mind, and says:
"We are grieved to see France about to impale herself on the horns of this dilemma. The truth seems to be that there is a strong party in France determined to have Morocco, and quite unscrupulous about the means that it employs or as to the degree of injury that it inflicts on France's general policy. How much support this faction command: at the French Foreign Office is doubtful; but, if we may judge by our own experiences under similar circumstances, the French Government is not conscious of any ulterior designs on Morocco, but is in two minds, and therefore at the mercy of those who have one. France has accepted the Act of Algiers, which definitely precludes the idea of annexation or of aggrandizement. She would have been wise to abstain from further interference with the affairs of Morocco, or, if she had determined to establish political claims on the country, to have set to work by buying the consent of Germany."
The French papers, with the exception of Mr. Jaurès's *Humanité* (Paris), vindicate the action of M. Cruppi in sending troops to Morocco, and we read in the *Journal des Debats*:
"Does not one realize what would have been said against us if we had done nothing to save the Europeans in Fez from being massacred? We were compelled to take action. This is all the more incumbent upon us because most of the Europeans in Fez are Frenchmen who with equal modesty and courage aid the Sultan in the task of tranquillizing his country. We can not suffer these brave fellows to be massacred, and the decision made by our Government has nothing to do with any alteration of the Act of Algiers."
The leading Parisian organ, the *Times*, simply re-echoes these ideas. William II., we are told, has always backed up German missionaries by "gunboats and machine guns, and the Frenchman in Fez are really missionaries appointed by treaty, missionaries of order, peace, and civilization."
But the German and even the Austrian papers refused to regard things in this simple light. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a Liberal organ, shows itself very friendly to the French and talks of her "peaceful action in Morocco as a 'rational escape.' " Germany is gradually coming to view the development of events in Morocco with a certain uneasiness," declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "Inasmuch as German interests are guaranteed by treaty, and not merely interests of a material kind, are being brought into question."
The French are to be blamed for the danger which threatens Europeans in Fez, says the official *Kölnische Zeitung*. To quote from an editorial in this paper:
"If the position of Europeans in Fez becomes dangerous, there is much to be feared that the danger was brought about more by French intervention than by any disorder originating on the spot."
"The difficulty ought to have been met by an international expedition to Fez," suggests the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, but the blunders and misadventures of France in Morocco are expressed by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which is cordial with being the mouthpiece in Austria of the German Imperial Chancellor. In an article entitled "A Critical Situation" Mr. von Rath, a member of the Prussian Reichstag, accuses France of "a premeditated competition of the country and a seizure of the central power." After a tirade of abuse and denunciations, Mr. Rath utters these words:
"The time has come for Germany to repair the mistakes she has made in the Moroccan affair. It is independence of the Moroccan Empire to go, and to be swept into the abyss of chaos and anarchy. Germany will support her ally, Austria, in the event of a crisis. The Powers will approve her warning to the French, not to occupy Morocco, and they do not take this warning. Germany, supported by her faithful ally Austria, will intervene, and will not quit this task until the situation is restored to its normal state. — *Reichstag* (Berlin).
The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) also says:
"The time has come for Germany to repair the mistakes she has made in the Moroccan affair. It is independence of the Moroccan Empire to go, and to be swept into the abyss of chaos and anarchy. Germany will support her ally, Austria, in the event of a crisis. The Powers will approve her warning to the French, not to occupy Morocco, and they do not take this warning. Germany, supported by her faithful ally Austria, will intervene, and will not quit this task until the situation is restored to its normal state. — *Reichstag* (Berlin)."

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 Glenburrel, P. B. 1. Q. Feb. 4.

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 Boacavan, P. Canal L. June 30.
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 Iengelo, L. Cebu H. April 29.
 Benlarig, L. H. K. On June 3.
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 Improvise of India, L. Y. Phama H. July 1.
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 Montague, A. Yokohama L. July 8.

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 China, A. Frisco H. July 12.
 Korea, L. Honolulu July 12.
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 Persia, A. Y. Phoma O. July 16.

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 Circules, L. H. K. for Moff and Purdie
 July 19
 Heinrichson, L. H. K. H. June 22
 Ayala, L. Manila H. May 30.
 TOTO KIBEN, KAIRUA.
 America Maru, A. H. K. July 11.
 Nyo Maru, A. Volaparis July 2.
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 Nyo Maru, L. Honolulu for Yha-
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Nippon Maru, A. San Francisco, June
 Tenyo, M. ry, L. Houglua for Yha
 June 27.
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 ansda Maru, A. H.K. July 13.
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 A. R. MARTI.
 Hongkong, L. H. K. for Hoihow and
 Hong July 12.
 Hanoi, A. H. K. July 8.
 Hse, laid up for Hongkong.

H. = Homeward P. = Passed.
O. = Outward. P.R. = Hong Kong.
L. = Leaves or Left.
A. = Arrives or Arrived.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

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Correspondents must forward names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor; not publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in any other paper will be inserted.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE SECRETARY.

Orders for extra copies of the U.S. MAIL should be sent as soon as possible; the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts.; 20 cts. per copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816

Advertisements and Subscriptions are not ordered for a fixed period, will continue until otherwise stated.

Telegraphic Address: "Main" Hongkong
Telephone No. 22. 1-18-1923

The "Central Mail" Ltd.

Essential Requisites during the Hot Summer Months.

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

GIVES INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF FROM THE IRRITATION, AND EFFECTS A SPEEDY CURE. It has long held the reputation of being the most efficacious remedy obtainable. Our customers include many residents throughout India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements; besides the Far East.

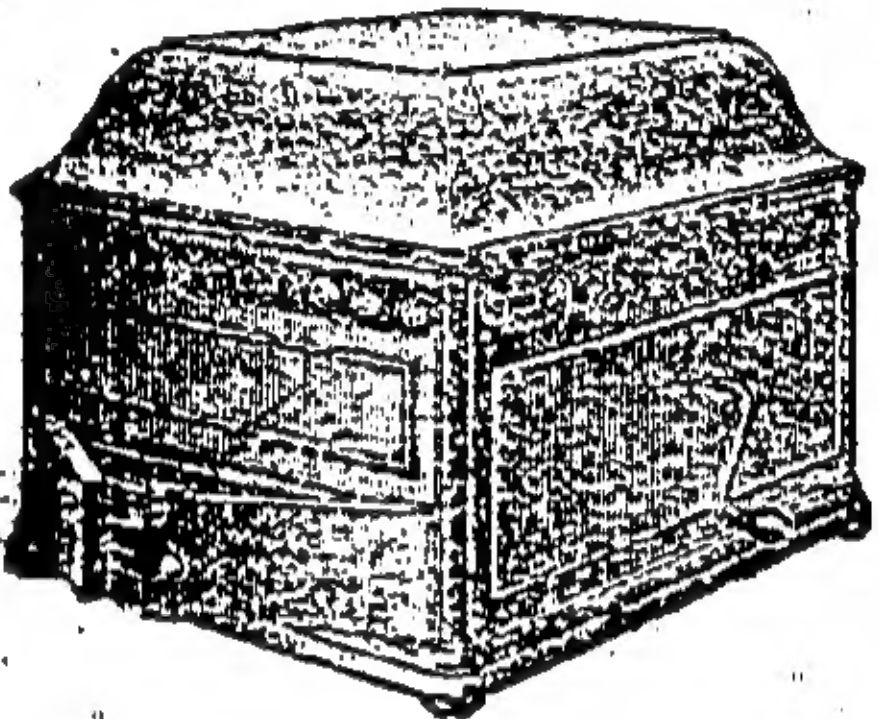
Price 50 Cents and \$1.00 per Bottle.

WATSON'S
PULVOSMIDROSIS

This excellent preparation keeps the feet and nuptils cool and sweet in the warmest weather, and removes the malodour of perspiration. It prevents and cures sore and blistered toes.

Price 25 Cents per Tin.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The
New
Hornless
VICTROLA X

Price \$175.

A PERFECT MUSICAL
INSTRUMENT.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.
Hongkong, April 25, 1907.WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.BABY
CARRIAGES.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

Wicker and Coloured

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

VICTORIA THEATRE

DES VIOX ROAD, CENTRAL.

15 P.M. TO 8.45 P.M. AND
9.15 P.M. TO 11.15 P.M.THE FINEST AND COOLEST
HALL in the COLONY.

Crowded Houses Every Night to

the Magnificent Films of the

Hongkong Coronation

Festivities.

COME EARLY

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

General Memoranda.

Thursday, July 20.—

2.30 p.m.—Legislative Council Meeting.

8 p.m.—Lecture on Christian Science by Mr. McCracken in City Hall.

Thursday, July 27.—

Bandanna Opera Co.'s Performance in City Hall.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1911.

THE MACAO HARBOUR
DISPUTE.

MACAO is still the bone of contention between China and Portugal. The latest development in the anti-Portuguese feeling which has in recent times been so strong in Canton is the agitation which has been initiated by certain Chinese against the long-needed harbour improvements, the carrying out of which the Macao Government has just sanctioned. If native reports are trustworthy, the idea of objecting to the dredging operations originated in the efforts of a Chinese gentleman residing in Hongkong, who is said to have sent in a despatch to the Provincial Assembly in Canton urging the latter body to make representations to H.E. the Viceroy. This was accordingly done, and a reply has been forwarded to the Assembly. It is certainly a thousand pities that this matter of the delimitation of the boundaries of the sister Colony is left hanging fire so long, for it is constantly referred to in the newspapers and is used not infrequently as a means of stirring up the minds of the Chinese against their neighbours. Moreover, it is hampering the progress of the port in question.

The arguments of the Assembly in its petition to the Viceroy are on the lines of those urged by the Hongkong resident to whom we have referred. First, it is contended that Macao was lent or leased to the Portuguese as a place for their ships to anchor and at which the crews could land, but that in the transactions there was no mention made of any water being leased. The sea, it is held, belongs to China and has never been alienated from her, but in spite of this the Portuguese have been laying down buoys which have been pushed gradually further and further out to sea, and, in this regard they are continually encroaching upon the rights of the Chinese. It is pointed out, secondly, that if the Portuguese are allowed to go on with the work of dredging, they will construe this permission some day into a claim. But now, if they are stopped, this object will be defeated. A final point is that any special concessions acquiesced in while the discussions are proceeding in regard to the general delimitation of the boundaries will certainly involve the main question, so that present difficulties will only be aggravated in the final settlement. Running through the entire despatch there is

the assumption that the Portuguese are encroaching on the rights of China and purposely intend to do so. It is even insinuated that they have no right in Macao at all, but that if they are allowed to retain the Colony they should be hemmed in on the land and not allowed to devote their attentions to the sea, even to the extent of improving the harbour. The final dictum is that "the work, if done at all, is the work of the Chinese and should be done by China; there is no use, or reason, in allowing the Government of Macao to go beyond their own business and enter into the cookhouse of others."

The reply of H.E. the Viceroy is guarded. It is apparent that he is between two fires. His sympathies are obviously with those of his own countrymen, who are opposing the work, yet he cannot make any effective move to obstruct the activities of the Government in Macao. He tells the memorialists that he is quite aware of what is being done and is wide-awake on the subject, adding that he has already sent despatches to the Portuguese Consul in Canton and to the Government in Macao, and has also referred the matter to Peking. All these things he has done, he says, in order that he may stir up those who have the power to stop the present activities of the Macao Government. Obviously, the Viceroy means to imply that the final decision as to what steps are to be taken does not rest with him, and it is possible to believe that he does not grieve greatly that such is the case.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H.M.S. Moorhen left Lungchow yesterday for Nanking-fu.

Submarine C. 26, C. 37 and C. 38 went into dry dock yesterday.

The Crescent, cruiser, on special service, has arrived at Spithead with relieved crews from the China Station.

The body of the late Mr. Robison, second engineer of the China Merchants steamer Kiangwan, who threw himself from the ship when she was opposite Horseshoe Creek on June 8, was recovered from the river in the neighbourhood of Cock's Head on June 30.

The C. N. steamer Shaai, which was built in Hongkong and was lying for many months at Shanghai before being put on her run on the Tungling lakes, has returned to Shanghai for overhaul. The performance of the vessel on her run is reported to have been entirely satisfactory.

The Liverpool steamer Breconshire, Captain Tomlinson, of 5,000 tons gross and 3,050 tons net register, owned by Messrs T. and J. Brocklebank (Ltd.), which has been running to the Far East in conjunction with the Shiro Line, has been sold to Japanese. She was built by Messrs Harland and Wolff (Ltd.), Belfast, in 1891, with dimensions 446 ft. by 49-2 ft. by 30 ft. The vessel will be delivered at a Japanese port.

The body of the late Mr. Hodgson, third officer of the C. M. steamer Kiangwan, who disappeared from the ship some weeks ago while on the trip from Ningbo to Shanghai, has been recovered. The body was found floating near South West Head, near Guttsai, by a fisherman. It was fully clothed at the time and in the pockets were a broken pocket knife and a watch. The fisherman towed the body ashore where it was placed in a coffin. The fisherman then reported this matter to the Consular authorities.

Lieut. B. N. Denison, who on completion of three years' duty as adjutant of the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in Ireland, has been selected for duty with the 1st Battalion at Hongkong, is the son of Rear-Admiral John Denison, and was a shipmate before joining the Kolia. He was specially recommended for advancement for his work with the Naval Brigade in the Boer war, and received an instructor's appointment with the Canadian Forces after only four years' service in the Army.

The German steamer Kowloon, owned by the Hamburg-Amerika Line, has been sold to Japanese buyers. She was built in 1893 at Hamburg, was formerly named the Baljotina and was a well-known steamer on the China Coast; her principal dimensions are 1,487 tons net, length 340 ft., breadth 49 ft., and depth 22 ft., steel screw steamer of 108 N.H.P. Another sale reported is that of the Norwegian steamer Arlong, which has been purchased by Basque buyers; she is a steel-screw steamer of 904 tons net register.

A HOME NECESSITY.

THERE is one medicine that every family should be provided with and especially during the summer months, viz: Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed. It costs but a trifle and never fails to give relief. Can you afford to be without it? For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two further cases of plague are notified to-day. The year's total is now 215, not 300 as stated by a contemporary.

At the kind invitation of the Swimming Club, Singapore, a team of The Buffs played the Club Team, at Water Polo on Sunday, 9th inst. It was a very evenly contested match, and ended in a win for The Buffs by one goal to nil. Strood scored the winning goal.

The total number of rats caught in Hongkong and Kowloon for the week ending 17th ultimo was 1,860, and for the following week 1,632 were caught. The number of infected rats in each week was 24, as against 18 and 25 in the previous weeks of June, and not more than eight in any previous week for the year.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr C. Lucy Goodrich has been appointed General Oriental Agent of the San Francisco Santa Route, with headquarters, 17, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

Lieutenant J. Way, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been transferred from No. 80 Company, Hongkong to No. 91 (Heavy) Company, Roorkee, India.

Mr S. Hore, a master at the Diocesan Boys' School, has recently succeeded in winning the highest Teaching Diploma given by the Phonetic Institute, Bath, thus fully qualifying as an exponent of Pitman's system of shorthand.

Mr Arthur A. de Carvalho, who has been for some time with Dr Kew Brothers, leaves for the a.s. America Maru on Friday, for America where he will study for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Brevet-Colonel H. E. F. Gould-Adams, Royal Garrison Artillery, who is well known in Far Eastern garb, will retire shortly on half-pay on completion of five years as a regimental lieutenant-colonel. He was a special service officer in the China Expedition, 1900.

The many friends of Captain C. Tweedy of the Indo-China S. N. Co. will offer him their sincerest congratulations on his marriage to Miss A. Fraser which took place at Southport on June 1. Captain and Mrs Tweedy are due out again toward the end of August.

Lieutenant H. P. Liepmann, who has just been appointed adjutant of the 13th Rajputs, recently at Hongkong, was appointed to the West India Regiment in October, 1902, was transferred to the Cheshire Regiment in 1905 and three years later he again transferred to the Indian Army.

MACAO'S IMMUNITY FROM
PLAGUE.

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-day the mortality returns from Macao for the weeks ending June 18th and 25th were submitted. At a death rate of 1,000 per annum they showed a percentage of 56.4.

Colonel Bedford minute—It is noteworthy that although plague has been very prevalent in Canton, and also to a less extent in Hongkong, yet Macao has remained quite free all this season.

NEW EASTERN DISTRICT
OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day, a minute was submitted by the President relative to the plan for a new Eastern District Sanitary Office.

Colonel Bedford minute—I trust that ample ventilation, by means of perforated plates, etc., quite independent of doors and windows, will be provided for the cooler quarters.

Mr Hooper—What is the estimated cost of the buildings? What is the value of the land?

CONVENIENCES AT THE
UNIVERSITY.

The Sanitary Board this afternoon considered further correspondence relative to an application for the erection of 50 water closets and ten urinals at the University in Bonham Road and Pokfulam Road.

Colonel Bedford minute—We have already dealt with this matter.

Hon. Mr Hewitt—So far as I can gather from these papers, an adequate and independent water supply is impossible. If this is so, the application should be refused.

THE HIPPODROME.

The third change of programme at the Circus last night was a great success. The audience was a good one and appreciated every new act that was shown. Signor Sain on the flying rings, gave an excellent exhibition of his agility. Master Jenkins is a very clever and promising jockey act rider. Our readers are reminded of the boxing tournament commencing on Thursday next at the Circus.

BEST OBTAINABLE.

YOUR physician cannot prescribe a better remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints, and his fee will far exceed the cost of a bottle of this famous medicine. Get it to-day and be prepared. It never fails to bring relief. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE CORONATION.

Reflections and Retrospections.

(Specially written for the "CHINA MAIL.")

LONDON, June 23.

The Colonial representatives of the Press invited to witness the Solemnity of the Coronation in Westminster Abbey have no reason to complain of the view they obtained from the seats allotted to them. Next to the Forestage and the Bench of Bishops, they had really the best point of vantage. We entered by the Great Chislers on the south side of the venerable Abbey and ascended to our places in the Triforium by means of a spiral staircase in a corner turret. It took one's mind back to the stories of King Arthur and the Round Table as one tramped up those narrow time-worn stairs, with the dust of ages falling liberally upon us from the crumbling stone ceiling. Arrived at the top, we found that we looked down immediately upon the Theatre and as a consequence we saw everything—the processions of Peers and Peersesses, great officers of State, Royal and Imperial visitors, etc., as they advanced into the Choir from the Nave, the whole of the acts connected with the Coronation itself, and then the processions again as they reformed at the close of the ceremony.

In this respect I was much better off than Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. Mr. Kewick: they had seats in the Nave and so only saw the processions pass to and fro. Incidentally I might remark that the Hon. Mr. Rees Davies witnessed the processions from a seat on the Colonial Office stand in Whitehall. But of course it was impossible to provide seats in the Abbey for the vast congregation of 7,000 persons invited to the ceremony that would ensure to each and all an unobstructed view of the solemnity. His Majesty's Judges even saw very little of the actual ceremony; neither did the great bulk of the members of the House of Commons.

The most striking feature of the ceremony, to my mind, was the deep reverence which pervaded the vast throng assembled to pay homage to King George. We all seemed to feel that it was no idle pageant that was being enacted, but something vital and of the deepest significance, something quite out of the ordinary run of life. And the demeanour of the principal actors showed that in all verity the ceremony was for them a most solemn thing, one not lightly entered into; nor one ever to be forgotten till their lives end. King George takes a very high and serious view of his obligations as King, Man and Father, and in the ceremony of his anointing, consecration and crowning, one realised by his demeanour and the look upon his features that on that day of all days he was truly appearing before the Lord God his Maker and swearing fealty to the King of Kings, in the face of the whole Empire gathered there in spirit. Looking down at him from the Triforium as he moved from place to place in the course of the trying ceremony, one realised the intense loneliness that hedges in a King and keeps him apart from his fellow mortals; and so later when he sat crowned and enthroned in all the majesty of his Imperial mantle, wearing his symbolic jewels and holding his sceptre to receive the homage of the various estates of the Realm, one was glad that he could break through the hampering bonds of etiquette and both hug and soundly kiss his son, the dashing young Prince of Wales. And the little Prince responded to that truly fatherly greeting as any fresh, unspoiled, affectionate lad might have been expected to have done—we heard the sound of his answering kisses right up in the Triforium.

It was perhaps a pity that the sun was hidden behind a gloomy wrack of cloud all day, for the light of the Abbey is "dimly religious" at the best of times. Yet on the whole that factor seemed but to increase the awe and reverence which the solemn religious ceremony with its medieval paganism and old-world dressing inspired in the hearts and minds of the onlookers. The brilliant costumes, magnificent jewels, wonderful uniforms of men and women alike would perhaps have been seen to better advantage under the blaze of a mid June sun, but after all, we had come to the Abbey to witness the crowning of a King, not to partake in a racy show, and it was therefore fitting and proper that this aspect of a noble service should be emphasised even in the matter of the light which shone in upon it.

MRS PROUDLOCK'S RELEASE.

Shortly to Leave for England.

Mrs Proudlock was released from Padua goal shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday evening, July 8th, and was met by her husband and several other members of her family. None save relatives were present. She at once drove away and retired. Mr and Mrs Proudlock and Miss Mary Charter received many congratulatory telegrams from the F.M.S. and the Colony. On the 10th she was to leave Kuala Lumpur with her child for a brief retreat and then will sail for home accompanied by father, her husband being unable to get away. In an interview, Mrs Proudlock said she was anxious to convey to the numerous ladies and gentlemen of Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Singapore, and other places, her gratitude for the kindness shown to her.

BRITISH MARINE MOTORS.

The Board of Trade having brought to the notice of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries a complaint with respect to the alleged statements of a representative of a Swedish firm of manufacturers of petroleum motor engines to the effect that all British motors used in fishing vessels have proved failures, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries desire to make it known that the statement is entirely without foundation. The traveller is reported to be proceeding from Siberia to China and Japan.

If the ceremony of the Abbey awakened but the deeper and more religious emotions, the Royal progress through London, next day, emphasised the fact that King George and Queen Mary are rulers over a nation, or rather a conglomerate of nations, who will yield nothing in their personal loyalty they desire to show to their Sovereigns. On Thursday it was only the privileged few who could pay their willing and loyal homage when the King and Queen were crowned; on Friday the very poorest of their subjects had an opportunity of seeing and cheering the newly-crowned pair. The demonstration, on the part of the people, was truly wonderful, and only those who actually saw it can testify to the degree, the strength and the sincerity of the whole demonstration. King George and Queen Mary truly reign supreme in the hearts of their people, whether high or low, rich or poor, as London freely testified.

The next day was the Naval Review at Spithead. I need not dilate upon that wonderful spectacle of this late hour, nor repeat the pomp of the 167 warships taking part. I went down to the ships taking part, and saw the Grand Fleet, as provided by the Admiralty.

Office, and, arrived on board, found the only other two Hongkong men on the Dongola were the Hon. Mr. Kewick and the Hon. Mr. Rees Davies. We had a most pleasant day and the illuminations were truly magnificent, but after three days of continuous sight-seeing at high emotional pressure, I have to own that the flesh as well as the spirit grew exceedingly weary, and the ride back to London town was passed by most of us in a deep sleep. And all through that sleep I kept hearing that ringing, boyish shout which awoke the hoary echoes of the Abbey two days before when the Westminster School boys with their shouts of "Long live King George" testified that the proud and happy man who had just been reviewing the mightiest collection of fighting ships the world has ever seen had been called to be King of Great Britain and Ireland and the Overseas dependencies thereof by the unanimous voice of a free democracy. And I think I murmured in my sleep, "Vivat Maria Regina, vivat, vivat; Vivat Georgius Rex, vivat, vivat, vivat." For I was afterwards told that I had disturbed the slumbers of two Australian statesmen by making some weird outcry.

A. B. B.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General Hongkong from the Manila Observatory at 8.30 a.m. to-day:—

Manila, July 18, 7 a.m.—Cyclone or Typhoon near or over the Western Caroline moving W. or W. N. W.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Shorthand and Typewriting
Successes.

As a result of the various examinations conducted by the Shorthand and Typewriting Committee of Hongkong during the year, the following certificates have been obtained from the Phonetic Institute, Bath, and the National Shorthand Association of London:—

FIRST CLASS OR SPEED CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY.—E. Marques; F. da Luz; P. Provost; Cheung Kai; H. Ozorio; F. Tavares; J. Silva; J. Tavares; L. Rosario; R. Baptista; M. Mayer; R. Ribeiro; G. Litton; L. Remedios.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.—15 obtained second class certificates.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES.—10 obtained third class certificates.

TYPEWRITING CERTIFICATES.—Cheung Kai; Chau Chi Cheung; G. Litton; J. Yan Loy; R. Baptista; L. Ribeiro.

The shorthand and typewriting classes will be resumed at the commencement of the scholastic year, August 21st.

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SOLE AGENTS:

H. Price & Co., Ltd.
12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

CONSPICUOUS GAL-
LANTRY.BRIG. GEN'L. FANSHAW'S
BRAVE ACT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 18.

An order has been issued acknowledging the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-General I. Fanshawe, who placed himself before a fallen driver of Artillery and thus prevented him from being down-trodden as the Third Cavalry Brigade were galloping past at the Royal Review in Phoenix Park.

ROYAL VISIT TO
SCOTLAND.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 18.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, arrived at Edinburgh last evening.

They are to stay four days.

The Royal visitors were given a great reception.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 18.

It is reported from New York that fifty cases of cholera have been removed to the isolation station on Swinburne Island.

BOXING.

JOHNSON TO MEET WELLS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 18.

Articles have been signed for a match to decide the Heavyweight Boxing Championship of the World between Jack Johnson, the coloured fighter, and Bombardier Wells.

The contest is to be of 20 rounds' duration for a purse of £3,000.

The match will take place in London during September.

Note—We read recently that "Jack" Johnson, the champion heavy weight boxer of the world, had declared that he was willing to fight any first class man for a purse of \$10,000. Sir H. D. Mcintosh was then said to be negotiating with Johnson for an exhibition tour of China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, Australia, Fiji, and Honolulu next autumn, and also for three fights if they could be arranged with "Sam" McVoe, "Joe" Jeannette, and "Sam" Langford. (Ed. C. M.)

BRITISH ROYAL VISIT.

THE GERMAN PROGRAMME.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 18.

It is announced from Berlin that arrangements are now complete for the visit of Queen Mary, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary to Mecklenburg-Stralitz at the end of August.

The Royal visitors will afterwards attend the annual Review of the German Fleet and also stay a couple of days at Potsdam, where they will witness the Autumn Parade.

RAILWAY OPPOSITION.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, July 17.

H. E. Tuan Fang, the Supt. of the Southern Railways, has reported to the Board of Communications that the people of Hunan and Hupeh are opposing railway works being carried out by European contractors.

The Board has decided to appoint Chim Tin Yau as Chief Engineer.

STAMP DUTIES.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, July 17.

The Board of Communications has resolved to levy stamp duties throughout the whole Empire.

GERMAN EXPANSION.

BIG DESIRES FROM BERLIN.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 18.

Telograms from Berlin and Paris confirm the opinion that Germany desires a rectification of the frontier to the south of the Cameroons, thus effecting an extensive slice of French territory.

Germany also seemingly claims some special recognition for German companies operating in the Suez region behind Agadir.

GERMAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 18.

A tourist express train from Basel to Berlin has been derailed at Mühlheim.

Eight passengers were killed and 15 injured seriously, while many others sustained slight injuries.

Fireman and soldiers assisted in the work of rescue.

THE VETO CRISIS.

SPECULATIONS ON THE FUTURE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 17.

The papers are full of all sorts of contradictory speculations as to the course the Constitutional crisis will take.

One theory is that while the Unionist leaders are prepared to surrender, there are eighty Tory Peers pledged to resist to the end by force the creation of Peers.

Another theory is that the Peers will use the so-called Wensleydale precedent to declare the new peers invalid.

The Times states that the Government is embarrassed by the discontent among the Liberal peers who object to the creation of viscounties which are desired by many prospective peers and demand that only baronies shall be created, themselves being promoted to viscounties.

LORD MORLEY'S UNUSUAL ACT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 18.

There is much speculation in the Lobbies by reason of the unusual action of Lord Morley in himself issuing a Whip in view of the third reading of the Veto Bill on the 20th inst. in the House of Commons.

In his Whip Lord Morley emphasises the momentous results involved, both immediate and future, making the occasion truly critical.

THE MODIFIED ALLIANCE.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA PLACED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 17.

The new Anglo-Japanese Treaty has given great satisfaction in Australia.

Mr. Hughes, the Acting Federal Premier, in an interview, declared that Australians might congratulate themselves on the renewal of the Treaty which gave Australia ten years instead of four to prepare for defence against imminent danger.

Canadian opinion is generally favourable. The practical exclusion of the United States from the operation of the Treaty is regarded as removing for Canadians the only serious objection to the Alliance.

JAPANESE OPINION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 18.

The continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance on modified conditions has been received with general satisfaction in Japan, though Article 4, introducing the new clause respecting arbitration, has aroused diverse opinions among a limited few.

The surest guarantee, the newspapers say, of peace in the Far East is to extend even further the principle of the Alliance.

It is especially interesting that the Alliance has been extended by a Liberal Government.

FROM THE SICK ROOM.

LORD ESHER PROGRESSING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 17.

Lord Esher, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is making good progress.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

ANOTHER TURKISH REVERSE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 17.

A Turkish column under Edem Pazha has been ambushed by Muslim Albanians between Ipek and Dikrova.

Edem Pazha was wounded and the Turkish casualties were 200 killed and wounded.

THE EMPEROR'S EDUCATION.

(Wah Tai Yai Po's Service.)

Peking, July 17.

The 18th day of the 7th moon has been fixed as the day on which the infant Emperor's education shall begin.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

"THE CAT."

The Criminal Sessions were commenced before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Supreme Court this morning when Wong Chun and Wong Kam were charged with robbery and receiving.

Hon. Mr. G. C. Alabaster, acting Attorney-General, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor.

The following were sworn in as jurors: Messrs A. G. da Rocha, M. T. D. Rarradas, G. J. Fiquiera, W. Maxwell, J. Martin, A. Davidson, and A. H. Hamet.

Mr. Alabaster said that five men broke into a house where a man lived with his family. The men had their faces blacked so that the man, who was a farmer, could not identify them. The men stole \$70 in money, \$20, three American gold pieces, three revolvers and a number of other articles.

About 5 o'clock the next morning an Indian constable was on the Tai po road sheltering from the rain when he saw three men approaching. He asked them where they came from, whereupon they ran away. The constable gave chase and he managed to get hold of prisoner, while the others escaped. The officer got prisoner down on the ground, when he pulled out a revolver, but the Indian disarmed him.

Next he pulled out a knife and struck the Indian on the forehead. The constable, however, pluckily stuck to his man and prisoner shouted out to his friends "Why are you running away, there is only one constable?" The constable put his hand over prisoner's mouth when prisoner bit him. Prisoner was carrying a roll of cloth and some wire. His face was also blacked.

The second prisoner was arrested the following morning and his face also bore traces of having been blacked.

Evidence was called, and the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first prisoner and in the case of the second prisoner by a majority of five to two.

His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner to five years' imprisonment with twelve strokes of the "cat" and the second prisoner to five years' with six strokes of the "cat." His Lordship added that he thought the verdict was perfectly right and commended the Indian constable for his bravery.

NOT GUILTY.

Leung Wei was charged before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, with robbing a woman of her bangles. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and his Lordship discharged prisoner.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Wong Nan and three others were placed in the dock before Mr. Justice Gompertz, and charged with armed robbery and receiving stolen goods.

Mr. Elton Potter appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, Jr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor.

The following were sworn in as jurors: Messrs J. Dickie (foreman), C. J. Rose, J. Robertson, F. H. Hyndman, F. M. Gregory, J. H. Ruttenberg, and Mr. J. Danenberg.

Mr. Potter said that a woman who was the owner of a shop at Tai Kok Tsui was in her shop when a man came in and asked for twenty cents worth of rice. The rice was given to him, when he said that he had no money to pay for it but that he would go and get the money. He went out and immediately returned with five other men who, frightened her and threatened her and her folks, whom they put in a cubicle, after which they robbed the shop.

Two had pleaded guilty, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner and not guilty against the other three. The latter was discharged and the other three were sentenced to four years' imprisonment each.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Chin Tsun pleaded guilty, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, to robbery, and Chin Wing to receiving stolen goods. They were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

ADMINISTERING DRUGS.

Chin Kam was charged before Mr. Justice Gompertz with administering drugs. Mr. Potter said the charge in that case was of exceptional importance as prisoner was charged with administering drugs to enable some person unknown to commit a robbery, and he suggested it was to rob a safe, as the shop in which the affair occurred contained a safe in which there was a considerable amount of money. The shop was in Aberdeen Street and about 6 o'clock on the 1st of June the master sent prisoner for two bottles of Chinese wine. Prisoner had been a feli for about five years and was one of those who drank the wine. Soon after they felt strange feelings and gradually became unconscious. Prisoner made a statement at the police station in which he said met a man who compelled him to allow him to put the drug in the wine, but that was no defence as prisoner could have reported the matter to his master.

Evidence was called, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and His Lordship sentenced prisoner to seven years' imprisonment with labour.

A STANLEY ROAD AFFAIR.

Li Yau and Lo Pun were also charged with robbery. The second prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Alabaster said the first prisoner was charged with having in company with the man who had just pleaded guilty, taken part in a robbery on May 18. Two men were going over the Wong-ni-cheung reservoir when prisoner and the other man came up to them and prisoner pointed a dagger at him and asked him to hand over his money. The other man pointed a knife at his friend and the assistant relieved them of such money as they had in their possession, 75 cents from one and 68 from the other. The robbers then ran away. On June 6 a trap was arranged and one of the two complainants was walking along the road when prisoner rushed out and said "stop." The police came up and the two prisoners ran away. The police chased them and they were caught. The first prisoner had a knife which he threw to the ground and which was afterwards picked up.

Evidence was called, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and his Lordship sentenced prisoner to five years' imprisonment with hard labour each. The first prisoner was sentenced to five years' and the second three years.

THE SHANGHAI SHOOTING CASE.

Some Interesting Details.

There was an unusually large crowd of spectators, including several women, in the Shanghai Supreme Court on July 19 when Marion Pennington, alias Greenwald, took her trial upon three charges of a serious nature. The case was heard before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G., Acting Judge, and the following jurors: Messrs A. Brooke-Smith, G. M. Hobden, W. S. Burns, L. O. Wagner, and A. E. Lanning. The Crown advocate (Mr. H. P. Wilkinson) appeared to prosecute, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Francis Ellis and Mr. E. W. Godfrey.

There were three indictments, the chief of which was that she feloniously did break and enter the dwelling house of Hugo Reiss at 40, Connaught Road with intent to commit a felony by unlawfully applying or administering to the said Hugo Reiss chloroform, laudanum or other stupefying drug with intent to enable herself or some other person to commit an assault.

Mr. Wilkinson said on the early morning of the 23rd, about daybreak, the accused accompanied by foreigners, drove to Mr. Reiss's house. An entry was made into the house of Mr. Reiss and the servant, the number two boy, was terrorised. There was no charge regarding this but he was terrorised by fire-arms. Thereafter the alarm was given by the servants and what time the foreigners held up the servants accused proceeded to Mr. Reiss's room. The first thing Mr. Reiss knew was when he awakened to see the accused standing outside his room.

A revolver was discharged and a hole was made in the mosquito curtain. Mr. Reiss grappled with the accused, got her down on the floor, he secured her, the revolver is left on the floor, and he sends her away in the custody and charge of his Indian watchman. One of the foreigners returned with the car while the other two went round on to the Frenchtown and took refuge in a motor-car. The motor-car was afterwards cleaned up at the Auto-Palace and a bag was found in it containing handkerchiefs and cotton medicine. The bag was unfortunately returned into the custody of the friends of the accused. Mr. Wilkinson, proceeding, said the Crown was able to produce evidence to show that the medical instruments in the bag were bought at Voelkel and Schroeder's and the Crown would call the jury that the stated intention of the accused was to "fix" a dog. The case for the Crown was that the instruments were taken to the house in the car with the intention of "fixing" Mr. Reiss. The hand-cuffs were there to secure Mr. Reiss during these interesting operations. Then the medicine cotton was there to enable the operation to be carried out.

Mr. Reiss gave evidence and was then cross-examined by Mr. Godfrey. He said he first met accused in 1909.

And you associated with her for five months after that—Three months.

Then there was a quarrel—a difference of opinion—and accused went to Hongkong?—There was no quarrel. Accused went to Hongkong.

Did you follow her there?—No, but I had instructions from my firm to go there on business.

At any rate you went there very soon after?—Yes.

And did you stay together in Hongkong?—Yes.

Witness admitted he also seen accused in America and twice in Europe.

And in January 1908 you passed through Hongkong?—At the end of 1907. Did you ask her then to come to Shanghai?—No.

Accused says you insisted on her coming to Shanghai?—No.

Did she give you her reason for not wishing to come to Shanghai?—Yes.

And that was because of Judge Wilder?—She said she was mistress or proprietor of number 65 of some terrace at Hongkong.

Accused said you insisted on her coming to Shanghai and she was afraid to come on account of the state of affairs in Shanghai.

—No.

You were too glad to be rid of her?—Yes.

The difficulty was when she suddenly turned up here?—I did not suggest a way out of the difficulty.

Accused says you suggested a way out of the difficulty and that was what was done in certain other cases, that was marriage?—No.

Did you suggest during 1908 that the accused should live a different sort of life for eight months?—I know she would not do it.

Have you always pointed out to her the evil of her ways?—I think I did.

Did you say if she would do so for eight months you would marry her?—No.

Witness denied knowing that a child was born in February, 1911.

In April 1911 accused left Tientsin for Shanghai?—I heard that two days before she arrived. She telegraphed from Nagasaki.

On receiving that telegram did you take steps with the Consul for Brazil?—I did.

With the object of deporting her?—With the main object that she should not molest me.

Did you also make certain endeavours to make some arrangement for deporting accused?—No, I made no attempt except that she should not molest me.

Mr. Wilkinson—What do you put down roughly in round sums—apart from the money spent as you went along. In final settlements, how much have you spent?—About \$40,000.

Mr. Wilkinson—You don't owe her anything?—I don't owe her a cent.

Accused in the course of her evidence, said she was 24 years of age and first arrived in Shanghai in June 1908. "About October 1909 she went to Hongkong and

had been there only a few days when Mr. Reiss arrived and sent his boy to all the houses to look for her. She was in one of the houses then and one of the boys told her Mr. Reiss wanted to see her. She said she did not want to see him. However, when having dinner one evening the bell rang and she went into the hall where she saw Mr. Reiss. He asked her to leave the house and go to the Hongkong Hotel which she did, and there they spent two or three weeks as Mr. and Mrs. Pennington. Mr. Reiss keeping a room at the Club also. From there they returned to Shanghai on the Doris. After visiting America and Europe she returned to Hongkong in 1907.

Mr. Ellis—Was any suggestion made to you by Mr. Reiss as to your leaving Hongkong?—He asked me to come to Shanghai. I said I had already signed a contract with the lady I was living with to look after the house and I would not like to disappoint her. I said another reason was Mr. Willey has started a campaign in Shanghai and I don't care to be treated with the courtesy which he extends to the American girls. (Laughter.) Mr. Reiss said, "I do not see why you cannot find a Spaniard or a Mexican or something of that kind to marry you the same as other girls have done."

Was he prepared to afford you any other accommodation—as to getting over the difficulty besides suggesting marriage?—He said to me you can find a man of that kind. If you find a man I will find the money.

Did you enter into any marriage with anybody?—I did. There was a man in Hongkong who had no money. He said he was a British subject and I asked where he was going. He said he wanted to go to Shanghai. Well, I said, I will pay your fare to Shanghai. When we got to Shanghai I went to the Hotel des Colonies. Mr. Reiss wrote me asking me to go there. He sent his boy with a chit to the tender. I had a suite of rooms with a glass door between the sitting room and the bed room. Then I told Mr. Reiss I had a man who would suit and when I did so he suggested I had not brought the man up for that purpose but I had some intimacy with him. Mr. Reiss said he wanted to see the man. I said you can go to the hotel and look at him and I will be in the other room. (Laughter.)

Did you enter into this marriage with this man and where did the marriage take place?—Mr. Reiss gave me the money to marry the man and I was married next day. He gave me 1 I think it was \$1,600. I am not sure now whether it was \$1,500 or \$1,200. It was something around that sum.

The name of the man was Louis Greenwald. The marriage took place in the Cathedral in December, 1907, or January 1908.

Did this man whom you married remain in Shanghai, any length of time?—I drove him from the Cathedral to the tender and he left in half an hour after the marriage. (Laughter.)

You had then by this marriage become a British subject?—Yes.

After further evidence, the jury found accused guilty of simple assault.

Addressing accused, His Lordship said: Marion Pennington. The jury in my opinion quite rightly have acquitted you on these three indictments. I must say it seems to me on the evidence that it is much more due to your good fortune than to your merits that you have escaped being found guilty on these charges. The jury have found you guilty on the fourth charge of common assault and I think it my duty to pass on to you the highest possible sentence.

In no case seem to me that although there was no act and intention of yours to put in effect what would constitute any of these crimes, you certainly had floating in your mind from the 16th to the 23rd day purpose of perpetrating an outrage, at all events on Hugo Reiss and it would have been an outrageous contempt of all the rules that are necessary in order that a civilized society may live in peace. I must sentence you to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and with regard to deportation I do not think I ought to deal with it now but I certainly will consider the question before the prisoner is released.

REHEARING REFUSED.

Mr. Ho applied before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy to-day for a rehearing in a case in which a coolie was charged with stealing two pairs of trousers at Murray Barracks and sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Mr. Ho said the prisoner was not defended at the original hearing and there seemed to be only one witness against him. His Worship—There was only one witness who saw the theft.

Mr. Ho said the defendant was in receipt of a very good salary and he had borne a clean record. It was a serious thing to be convicted on such a charge, for after the two months' imprisonment it would practically mean deportation. The prisoner had dependents who would thus be left practically destitute.

His Worship—What are your grounds for a rehearing?

Mr. Ho—Simply that he had no opportunity of defending himself.

His Worship—He could have applied and I would have adjourned the case at once.

Mr. Ho—After a man has been in the cell for 24 hours and comes before a Court he is in a dejected condition and is not likely to think of legal assistance.

His Worship—The application is refused. If there was ever a case in which I was absolutely convinced that the man was guilty, this is the one. It is very important for this case, but there is not a little of doubt in the case. If there had been a rehearing, the case would have been different.

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MACAO NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MACAO, July 17.

"BEE" ON PORTAGE STAMPS.

To guard against a probable shortage resulting from a run on the Post Office by stamp-collectors, the ruling order of the day is that applications for postage stamps will be granted only on presentation of the respective letter or parcel. The sale of the provisional issue has begun.

PAINT MONOPOLY.

Sealed tenders are being invited for the grant of the paint monopoly in Macao for five years from 1st July, 1912. Proposals, which must be accompanied by a deposit receipt from the Treasury Office for \$45,000, will be received till ten minutes prior to 3 p.m. on 12th August next, when the award will be made. The upset price is \$600,000.

THE HARBOUR DISPUTE.

There is some talk here of a pending visit to Macao of an official from Canton for the purpose of talking over matters with H.E. The Governor touching the alleged infringement by Portugal of treaty obligations in the prosecution of the harbour improvement scheme. From reports which have drifted here from the outskirts of the Colony we gather that anti-Portuguese feeling round and about the delta is not on the wane.

Withal we faint believe that the growing hubbub of disaffection whose dull rumblings are echoed from the Listerland and the environs has already alarmed the Viceroy into referring the matter to Peking. So stands the matter which is likely to claim our interest in the near future. Would that the present contingency could at least bring about an early solution of the long-drawn grievance.

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11.30 a.m., at his Sales Rooms,
DUNDRELL STREET.

THURSDAY,

A QUANTITY OF
WINES AND SPIRITS,
Comprising—
30 Cases Port (Goswells & Bysses),
15 Cases Sherry (Goswells & Bysses),
13 Cases Chateau (Goswells & Bysses),
15 Cases Beer,
Also
A SMALL QUANTITY OF
CHATEAU YGUEM, BURGUNDY,
CLARET.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 18, 1911.

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Hongkong, July 18, 1911.

To-day's Advertisements

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

THE Conditions of the above named Com-
pany are required, on or before the
30th day of September, 1911, to send their
names and addresses, and particulars of
their debts or claims, and the names of
their Solicitors (if any) to the Under-
signed, the Liquidators of the said Company,
and further, if so required by notice in writing,
personally or by their Solicitors or repre-
sentatives, to come in and prove their said
debts or claims at such time and place as
shall be specified in such notice. AND
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in
default thereof, such creditors will be
excluded from the benefit of any distribu-
tion before such debts are proved.
Dated at Hongkong, this 17th day of
July, 1911.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Liquidators.

PUBLIC AUCTION

on
SATURDAY,
the 22nd July, 1911, at 11 a.m., at the
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
KHAKEE DRILL,
A NUMBER OF PAIRS OF
RUBBER BOOTS,
And
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOGUE,
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Hongkong, July 18, 1911.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Yarru, Japanese steamer, 3,844 tons, from
Manila, June 13, and Saigon, July 15,
Mallard General, — MASAGANIAN, Man-
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Sidra, Norwegian steamer, 4,000 tons, from
Batavia, July 11, — DUNWILL & CO.,
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